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To hold two Pints	,,	40 0
,, ,, ,, Superior	,,	45 0
To hold four Pints with double filters, &c., very handsomely finished	,,	65 0

N. B.—The two last named Urns are well adapted for prizes among sporting gentlemen.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

FULL SIZE OFFICE LETTER-WEIGHERS OR POSTAGE SCALES.—To weigh from ½ to 8 oz. and also Indian tolas from ½ to 8 tolas, two distinct sets of weights; superior brass frame and beam, with bushed centres, warranted balanced,—two sizes, viz:—

Weighing up to 8 oz. and tolas	Rs.	15 0
,, ,, the stand of fancy wood	,,	16 0
,, ,, ,, ,, superior	,,	17 0
Weighing up to 16 oz. and tolas	,,	22 0
,, ,, the stand of fancy wood	,,	23 0
,, ,, ,, ,, superior	,,	24 0

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

LETTER WEIGHER FOR INDIAN AND ENGLISH POSTAGE.

Weighing up to 4 tolas Indian, and up to 2 ounces English.

THIS useful article is made of the best white German Silver. By an ingenious contrivance, it is equally suitable for determining weights both *Indian and English*. It is contained in a small case which can be carried in the waistcoat pocket, and it is particularly useful as a *desk, or despatch box, or portable letter weigher*, warranted to be correct.

Price Rs. 4. Cash.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

COPYING PRESSES. Just landed, a first-class selection of heavy and light-made:—

COPYING PRESSES, with London-made birch-wood stands, fitted with drawers complete, a superior-made stand mounted with a best quality, wrought Iron Copying Press; machine planed bed, 15 inches by 10 inches clear, double square thread, cut screw, with gun metal box and fittings. *Mordan's best make*, each	Rs.	125 0
N. B.—Press alone can be had, Rs. 100 net.		
COPYING PRESSES, large letter size, Mordan's best make, same quality as above, very strong and well-finished	,,	75 0
COPYING PRESSES, quarto size, good strong presses, adapted for light work, each	,,	50 0
The above Presses have been just landed, and are perfectly new and sound.		
EYELET PRESSES, for fixing small Metal Eyes, in holes punched through leather, parchment, paper, &c	Rs.	18 0
Eyelets of Brass, in boxes of 1,000, each box	,,	3 0
LUND'S PORTABLE COPYING PRESS, large note size, these presses are in great demand owing to their portability and lightness. Ladies may use them without the slightest fatigue, each	Rs.	80 0
N. B.—Damping Book and a Copying Book are included in the prices.		

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

METALLIC DESPATCH BOXES.—These boxes are of the best possible make by Mordan, having duplicate keys, fitted up for Stationery, complete, with trays, two inks, &c., in three sizes, viz.:—

Inches 18 by 9 by 5½	Rs.	40
,, 14 by 10 by 6	,,	45
,, 16 by 11 by 7	,,	60

An extra leather outer cover can be had to fit either size box for Rs. 10, 12, and 15 each respectively, extra.

METALLIC CASH BOXES, equal to the above in quality, having duplicate keys, three compartments with lids, &c., Mordan's best make in three sizes, viz.:—

8 inches	Rs.	12
10 ,,	,,	15
12 ,,	,,	18

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

THE "DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE" DESPATCH BOX AND WRITING DESK.—This useful article combines the advantages of a Despatch Box and Writing Desk. When opened, the lid falls back, presenting a convenient slope for writing upon, and containing space for loose papers. It contains a Tray neatly fitted with large and small sized Note Paper, three sizes of Envelopes, Blotting Book, a Patent Spring Inkstand, Pen Knife, Paper Knife, Pencil Case, Penholder, and Scissors, furnished with Mordan's Patent Lock, covered with best prepared Russia leather, and contained in an outside leather case. Size 16 by 11½ inches. Rs. 100 each.

METALLIC RECORD BOXES, all sizes, for the Office; Libraries, School Rooms, &c. &c., each. Rs. 1½ to 6.

Rampart Row, Bombay. HERBERT & Co.

CABINETS FOR STATIONERY.—Size, inches 15 by 15 by 10, fitted with divisions for letter, note, and foolscap size paper, with envelopes to match; pen box and tray; date (or record) compartments, with Cards of size to fit. Book Rest; porcelain stand; two ink spaces; secret drawer, *and extra secret drawer*, enclosed in beautifully French polished wood, the slope formed of two folding doors with lock and key, each, Rs. 50.

*These Cabinets sell for five

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 6th December 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¼d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	95½
China	60 Do. do.	215 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	85 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	80 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	9 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	10 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	250	2½ do.	1½ pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	10 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	100 pr. ct. pm.
Mofussil Bank	1,000	4½ do.	39 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	17,000	1,800 per share	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,709	300 do.	Rs. 6,250 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Lighthouse Lead & Press Co.	6,500	225 per share	Rs.4,500 p.sh.pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.		pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.]
Do. New £20 shares	18.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.,
Bombay Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Britannia & Eagle Line Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	3,000	1,000 per share	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 450 disct.
Muncherji Hirjeebhoy Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	3,300	450 Rs. p. share	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 355 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Ales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Dodia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	
Miscellaneous.			
Bombay & N. Co.	500	23 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Union Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 16,000.
Bombay Hill Co.	4,000	.....	.....

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
Do.	Loan 1855-56	95½
Do.	Loan 1842-43	
Do.	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		111½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	290
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	218
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	13-7

FREIGHTS.

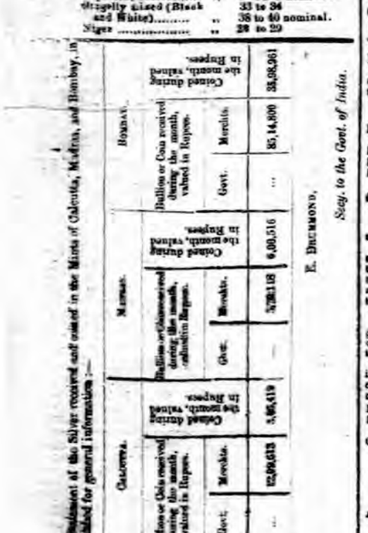
To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£2 15s.	0d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s.	6d. to £2 11s. 3d.
To London (Cotton)	£3 0s.	0d.
" (Seed)	£2 7s.	6d. to £2 12s. 6d.
China	No enquiry.	
To Clyde		
Hull		
Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (3rd December 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:	Per candy
Old Broach, ready	Rs. 370 to 375
Old Surat	" 380 to 385
Old Dholleras, and Bhownagger	" 385 to 395
Old Oomrawuttee	" 365 to 370
Old Oomras	" 375 to 380
Old Dharwar reginned	" 345 to 350
Old Barsee, and Nuggur	" 355 to 360
Old Veraval	" 350 to 355
Khandeish	" 345 to 348
Old Pondicherry	" 355 to 360
Old Acorie	" 385 to 390
Old Mangalore	" 355 to 360

OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,480 to 1,485.

SUGAR—Sirdsee, Candeish...at Rs. 6-5 to 6-6 per cwt.
Rajpeeg, Guzerat..... " 8 to 8 2 nominal.
Chigullie Raised (Black and White)..... " 33 to 34
Nigar..... " 38 to 40 nominal.
..... " 28 to 29



CHINA COMMERCIAL.

(*From the Overland Trade Report, Nov.* 14.)

THE business of this fortnight has been upon the whole satisfactory. The transactions have not been large but stocks are very moderate, generally speaking good rates tend upwards. Woollens and Metals partake in the improvement, and perhaps, with the exception of Coals, which are in large supply, all the abovenamed articles are saleable at quotations.

TIENTSIN, 21ST OCTOBER.—Holders of Grey Shirtings are firm in their prices but the demand is slight. Woollens are dull of sale: American Drills have slightly advanced. Transactions during the last six days have been very limited and amount to about 4,000 pieces American Cotton goods, 5,000 pieces fancy Cottons.

NEWCHWANG, 13TH OCTOBER.—Stock of Piece Goods on this market being but small, there has not been much doing in Shirtings, but prices have further slightly advanced. T-Cloths 8lb. 6oz. quoted Tls. 2.50.

HANKOW, 31ST OCTOBER.—Business in general begins to improve, since confidence gradually returning among the natives, it being reported that the local bandits have retired from this province. Grey Shirtings have been dealt in to a small extent at Tls. 2.30 for 8 lb. 7oz. other weights in proportion. White Shirtings 60 reed Tls. 2.05 to 2.15. T-Cloths 7 lb. 2oz. Tls. 1.70 to 1.75. American Drills Tls. 4.20. Brown Sugar improving. Tls. 4.30 to 4.50. White, Tls 6.70 to 6.80. Black Pepper, Tls 8. Cotton, Tls. 1 250. Sandalwood, Malabar. Tls. 13.

CHEFOO, 24TH OCTOBER.—The market for Shirtings has somewhat improved 8 lb. 7oz. Greys having fetched Tls. 2.40, but buyers appear very cautious and are holding back. Yellow Peas, were quoted Tls. 279 per Tam.

SHANGHAI.—A fair and satisfactory business has been transacted during the fortnight. Manchester Goods have further advanced, and are firm at quotations. Woollens are in improved demand and are firmer. American Goods are held above the market, the stock is 112,000 pcs. Drills: 5,250 pcs. Sheetings: and 1,500 pcs. Jeans. Metals generally have improved especially Tin for shipment to Japan. The supply of Coals is far beyond the consumption. Stocks being heavy, there is small hope of improvement. Pepper, Black, is scarce and wanted. White saleable.

FOOCHOW.—Very little business has been done during the fortnight. Sales reported are only. Woollens, assorted, 46 pieces at $1.95 per yard. Spanish Stripes, $40 pieces at 1.10 to 1.22 per yard. Long Ells, Scarlet, *HF*, 200 pieces at 10.00 per piece. Lead, (an old sale, but now reported,) 1,200 piculs at 9,00 per picul.

SWATOW.—The following have been the importations of manufactured goods *for the month*. As supplies are drawn from Hongkong or from hand to mouth, these importations may be deemed synonymous with the amount of consumption.

Grey Shirtings	4,300	pieces.
T-Cloths	2,600	"
Camlets	538	"
Lastings	384	"
White Shirtings	1,827	"
Long Ells	480	"
Spanish Stripes	191	"
Chintz	342	"

AMOY.—Cotton Yarn.—Sold 207 bales at $52 per dra. 60 per picul. Stock 235 bales. Grey Shirtings.—Sales reported 3,650 pieces, catty 6.2 to 6¾ at dlrs. 3.20 to dlrs. 3.42 per piece. Stock 6,550 pieces T. Cloths.—Sales reported 500 pieces, catty 5.2 at dlrs. 2.20 per piece. Stock 3,500 pieces. White Shirtings.—No sales reported. Stock, 1,600 pieces. Turkey Red Cloths. Quoted dlrs. 3. 20 to dlrs 3.65 per piece. No stock. American Drills.—Quoted drs. 5.10 per piece. Stock 400 pieces. Spanish Stripes.—80 to 95 cents per yard. Stock 620 pieces. Metals.—Lead quoted drs. 9.50 per picul, no stock and but little demand; Tin Malacca, drs. 24; Banca, drs. 38.50. Quick Silver, dlrs. 62.50 per picul. Window Glass.—4.30 per box. Sandalwood, Oil, dlrs. 8.50 to dlrs. 4.50. Sapanwood, dlrs. 2 to dlrs. 3; Manila dlrs. 0.60 to dlrs. 1. Pepper, White, dlrs. 10; Black, dlrs. 8. Rattans dlrs. 3 to dlrs. 4.

CANTON.—The transactions have been extremely limited. Holders of Piece Goods are firm, and rates have a tendency to advance. Iron is saleable. Lead in good request.

HONGKONG.—The same remarks apply as were made relative to Canton. The demand for Cotton manufactures for export to India has ceased. Cotton Yarn is firm and saleable, so are Grey Longcloths. White Longcloths not in much request. T. Cloths dull. Dyed Spots saleable, other fancy goods dull. With the exception of Long Ells and Spanish Stripes, Woollens are but little asked for. Metals steady, especially Lead.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid-up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0 1-16d. per Rupee.
4 Do. at 2s. 0⅛d. "
3 Do. at 2s. 0⅛d. "
2 Do. at 2s. 0⅛d. "
1 Do. at 2s. 0⅛d. "
Sight ..... at 2s. 0d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ½ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have this day opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of General Banking and Exchange Business.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
November 13th, 1862. Agent.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and *Drafts* on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¹⁄₁₆d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. do.
" on demand .....
On Scotland do. ..... } 2s. 0d. do.
On Ireland do. .....
On Paris, at 8 days' sight ..... 1s. 11½d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11½d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order*," and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, *(if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,)* and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realised, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—
If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0⅛d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0⅛d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 2s. 0d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 21st Nov. 1862. Manager.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¹⁄₁₆d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 3 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. "
" 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅛d. "
" On demand ..... 2s. 0d. "
On Scotland do. ..... } 2s. 0d. do.
On Ireland do. .....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland, at 1 day's sight ..... } 1s. 11½d.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Manilla.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ½ per cent. on amounts withdrawn ..... 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—
If to be remitted to the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ½ per cent.

R. D. PREBLES,
Bombay, 10th Nov. 1862. Acting Agent.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKHS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—
THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0¹⁄₁₆d.
" 4 months' sight ..... 2s. 0⅛d.
" 3 months' sight ..... 2s. 0⅛d.
" 2 months' sight ..... 2s. 0⅛d.
" 1 month's sight ..... 2s. 0⅛d.
" On demand ..... } 2s.
On Scotland .....
On Ireland .....
Circular Notes ..... 1s. 11½d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances over Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, on the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Sydney, New South Wales (Mr. Alexander Campbell, Manager) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Bombay, 6th November 1862. Manager.

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Dec. 4	Balestte (s)	Rogers	Hongkong 15 Nov.
5	Taptee (s)	Ellis	Gogo 4 Dec.

Departures.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
Dec. 5	Louisa	Boyle	Calcutta.
5	Victoria (s)	Chitty	Kurrachee.
	Hugh Rose (s)	Hewat	Kurrachee.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Saladin*, from Hongkong, &c.—Mr. M. Eddijes, and servant; Mr. N. Cowsejee; Mr. B. F. Mists; Mr. Jahangeerjee, and servant; Mr. Alhyrut; Mr. P. Khalcodeena; Mr. S. B., Bohidar and servant; Mr. V. Pestonnbhoy; Mr. A. Goolam Hossein; Mr. Mackenzie; Mr. S. Abdool Razack; Mr. L. Dossabhoy, and servant; Mr. Mitchell, and servant; Mr. Lambert, and 7 boys.

Per Steamer *Tuptee*, from Surat.—Mrs. Wood; a Lady, and 123 natives.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per H. M. Steamer *Victoria*, to Kurrachee.—One Officer; 76 men; 7 women; 12 children of European Regiment and 1 Officer; 1 man, 2 Women and child public followers, 10 private followers, under the Command of Captain G. Napier, 21st Brigade Royal Artillery,

Commenced Loading.

The Ship *Star of India*, for London, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER 1862.

For London.

Herefordshire.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Goyind Hurry and Co.; 600 packages Wet Dates, 750 cwt., W. Nicol and Co.; 353 bags, Linseed, 370 cwt., Nasabhoy Luckmeedas; 56 casks Gum Arabic, 160 cwt. 2 qrs. 9 lbs., Thackersy Dewjee; 40 kegs Aloes Socotra, 38½ cwt., Kassowdass Goculdass; 151 packages Cloves, 176 cwt. 2 qrs. 13 lbs., Muncherjee Dadabhoy.

Star of India.—1,300 packages Linseed, 950 cwt., Futtaychand Dewchund.

Edmond Kaye.—9 cases Fishmaws, 19 cwt. 20 lbs., Alladinbhoy Habibbhoy.

Windsor Castle.—72 cases Olibanum, 165 cwt. 3 qrs. 17 lbs. Bhimjee Curpall.

For Liverpool.

Lancastrian.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Jewraz Ramdass.

Flying Venus.—600 packages Surseeseed, 900 cwt., Asspall Mooljee.

Ino.—300 bundles Linseed, 250 cwt., Courjee Premjee.

Belgravia.—150 packages Linseed, 225 cwt., Sewram Jugjeevan; 16 packages Sherry and 8 casks Port, Sonts Pinto and Co.

Lord Brougham.—600 bags Linseed, 900 cwt., Futtaychand Dewchund.

G. A. Holt.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Palmerston.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Hormusjee Sorabjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Knight Eyrant.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 125 bales Cotton, 437½ cwt., Dalpuibhoy Bhugoobhoy.

Hooden.—91 bales Cotton, 318½ cwt, Muncherjee Gowasjee Mody; 100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Jamsetjee Nesserwanjee.

Sea Horse.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 20 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Nanjee Jairaz.

Annot Lyle.—9 bales Cotton, 31½ cwt., Mooljee Dhunjee; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., E. H. Shapoorjee and Co.

Chorpier.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dahaw Manockjee; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Dossabhoy Hormusjee; 151 bales Cotton, 524 cwt., Lullcobhoy Manockdass; 235 bales Cotton, 763 cwt., Gangjee Courjee.

Flower of the Forest.—185 bales Cotton, 472½ cwt., Govindjee Magjee and Co.; 105 bales Cotton, 307½ cwt., Woomerey Velljee and Co.; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Bhoja Curumay; 37 bales Wool, 111 cwt., Ralli Brothers.

James Smith.—31 bales Cotton, 116½ cwt., Dhesrujam Purmbram; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Ritchie Steuart and Co.

Asuline.—100 bales Cotton, 350 Samjee Hemraz and Co.; 30 bales Cotton, 105 cwt., Joga Ludha.

Admiral Lyons.—150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt, Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Ellen Bates.—100 bales Cotton, 325 cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

James Livesy.—155 bales Cotton, 542½ cwt., Woomerey Velljee and Co.

For Honghong.

Steamer *Arratoon Apcar.*—1 chest Red Raisins, 23 cwts, Esmail Ahmud Moosay.

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 5.

Shewell, Captain H., 2nd European Regiment, on leave, from Neemuch.
Whitakar, Captain B. R., 2nd European Regiment, on sick certificate, from Neemuch.
Plomer, Captain, Staff Corps, on leave, from Assseerjeur.
Pitzman, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, on sick certificate, from Deesa.
Lucas, Captain C., Royal Artillery, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 5.

Johnston, Captain F. B., 3rd Dragoon Guards, to join, to Poona.
Cottle, Cornet J. J. K., 6th Dragoons, to join, to Mhow.
Smith, Major General, C.B., on duty, to Poona.
Marsh, Lieut. E. N., 18th Regt. N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Fenwick, Lieut. J. B., Staff Corps, on duty, to Nusseerabad.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Friday, 5th December 1862.

The 18th Regt. N.I., the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 33rd Regt. the Adjutant for the day.

1. The 18th Regt. N. I., will furnish a funeral party of 100 Rank and File, with full-drawn, under the command of a Captain, with three rounds of blank ammunition per man (to be at the Cathedral in the Fort, to-morrow, morning, at 6½ o'clock) to escort, to the grave, the remains of the late Captain Pym, 2nd Light Cavalry.

The Band of the Regiment will attend; all officers off duty are requested to be present.

H. M.'s 33rd Regiment will furnish the usual carrying party which will attend at the same time and place.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Head Quarters Poona, 4th Dec. 1862.

Lieut. G. Douglas, 15th Regt. N. I., will continue to do duty with the 18th Regt. N. I., until further orders.

Captain R. Ball, Staff Corps, in addition to his duty with H. M. 33rd, and is directed to proceed and join without delay.

Lieut. Harris, 10th Regt. N. I., acted as Adjutant to that Regiment and Staff Officer at Kolapoor from the 29th October to the 3rd November 1862, during Lieutenant Reid's absence.

With reference to G. O. C. No. 908 of the 29th September.

Corporal Hartmann, 109th Foot, is transferred to the unattached list and confirmed in the appointment of Pay Master Serjeant to the General Depot, Khandalla.

Acting Conductor Mr. Norton, of the Ordnance Department, will revert to the grade of Sub-Conductor from this date.

The undermentioned Officer having been reported fit for duty is directed to rejoin his Regiment:—
Lieut. R. Westmacott, 16th N. I.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

BY COMMODORE J. FRUSHARD, I.N.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 5th December 1862.

Mr. Bishop, Midshipman of the *Hugh Rose*, is to be transferred to the *Ajdaha* as supernumerary.

Lieut. G. B. Hewett, Commanding the *Hugh Rose*, to perform the duties of Store Accountant in addition to his own, from the 5th December 1862, there being no other Officer available.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Prospectus for Saturday, 6th December 1862.

1ST RACE.—"*Back Bay Stake*" for all horses. ¾ mile. Catch weights above 9 stone. Entrance 2 goldmohurs. Rupees 100 from the fund. English, Cape or Australian horses to carry 11 stone.

Mr. Merre's	b aus g	Flatcatcher.
Master Willman's	g a h	Ruby.
Mr. St. John's	g ch m	Amcens.

2ND RACE.—"*Charger Stakes*" for all horses which have been ridden as chargers within the last three months. ¾ mile. 11 stone. Entrance 2 G. M. 100 Rs. from the fund. 2 horses to run or race.

Mr. C.'s	g a h	Swallow.
Number Six	g a h	Sailor the 2nd.
Mr. G.'s	b a h	Nameless.

3RD RACE.—"*Tattoo Race,*" 13-2 and under. ¾ mile. 13-2 to carry 9 stone, 7 lbs. allowed for every inch below standard. Winners of races to carry 7 lbs extra. 1 goldmohur entrance. Rs. 50 from the fund, and a whip presented by a lover of sport.

		st.	lbs.
Mr. James'	g a p Rotinella	9	0
Master William's	g a h Reindeer	9	1
Mr. Merry's	g a t Willie	9	7
Douglas'	g a t Cupid	7	13

4TH RACE.—"*Harness Purse*" for all horses which have been in harness at least three months. ¾ mile. 9 stone. Entrance rupees 25. Rupees 150 from the fund. English. Caps or Australian horses to carry two stone extra.

Mr. M.'s	g a h	Lord George.
Mr. V.'s	g a h	If you love me.
Master William's	g a h	Ruby.
Mr. St. John's	b a h	Achilles.
Mr. Douglas'	g a h	Babs.

5TH RACE.—"*Hurdle Race*" for all horses. ¾ mile over 3 hurdles 3½ feet high. Entrance 2 goldmohurs. Rupees 50 from the fund. Catch weights.

Mr. Ch.'s	b a h	Phip.
Mr. Douglas'	g a h	Nuseeb.
Mr. Merry's	g a h	Moolan.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

THE ALBERT AND MEDICAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

(*To the Editor of the Englishman, Nov.* 26.)

SIR,—I am indeed very glad to see by Mr. W. B. Walls' letter in your paper this morning, that there is a probability of us poor policy-holders getting a bonus shortly. I have always been told by that gentleman that the Albert Medical had lost very seriously in the mutinies, and that since the Amalgamation no profits whatever had been made. I am, however, glad to hear it now. A three years' bonus will be a godsend to your obedient servant,

A POOR POLICY-HOLDER.

P. S.—I say I what a fool the fellow must be who put the following advertisement in the London *Times* of October 7th? It will be a good spec to buy his shares at a discount?

"ALBERT MEDICAL and FAMILY ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE COMPANY.—FOR SALE, at a discount, FIFTY £20 SHARES in the above Company. £10 each paid-up. Apply to ——"

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, & DEATHS.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

On the 3rd Dec. at Breach Candy, the wife of J. P. Bickerstath, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

MARRIAGE.

On the 3rd December, at Surat, by the Reverend J. H. Hughes, M.A., Lieutenant Charles Wodehouse, H. M.'s Bombay Staff Corps, to Mima, youngest daughter of George Forbes, Esq., late of Springhill, Aberdeenshire.

DEATHS.

At Hazareebaugh, on the 20th Nov., Eliza Jane Carden, the beloved wife of Captain W. J. Carden, H. M. 77th Regt., aged 24 years.

At Dumcole, near Berhampore, on the 22nd Nov., Peter MacArthur, Esq., late of Maldah, aged 64 years.

POST OFFIC

ambhoy Nathabhoy, Meerza Ali Jan, Pandoorung Dinanathjee, Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sorabjee Pestonjee Framjee, and Venaykerao Juggonathjee, Esquires.

Colonel Barr having been voted to the chair, he proceeded to bring before the Worshipful Bench the following matters :

Proposed by Colonel Barr, and seconded by Cowasjee Jehangeer, and carried—That the Honorable Michael Scott be appointed Chairman of the Worshipful Bench in the room of W. Crawford, Esq. who has left Bombay.

Proposed by Captain Chitty, and seconded by Colonel Vincent, and carried,—That Messrs. Burstall and Company, be informed that the Worshipful Bench have no power to interfere in the matter of meters in connection with the supply of Vehar Water.

Proposed by E. Heycock, Esq., and seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., and carried, —That in the opinion of the Worshipful Bench it is not advisable to make the provisions of the local Act 2 of 1862 applicable to the municipality of Bombay.

Proposed as an amendment by Dr. Peet and seconded by R. H. Pinhey, Esq.—That the consideration of the subject be postponed until the next meeting of the Bench, and that the papers be again circulated to the members of the Worshipful Bench.

The amended proposition having been put to the vote, it was lost.

The Worshipful Bench then proceeded to elect two gentlemen to represent them, on the Consultative Committee, on the subject of the Western Ramparts of the Fort of Bombay.

Colonel Barr, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Bart, the Hon'ble Juggonnath Sunkersett, and Cowasjee Jehangherjee, Esq, were proposed and seconded to represent the Justices. Upon the first polling it was agreed that the lowest poll should retire, which fell in the first place to the Hon'ble Juggonnath Sunkersett, as under :—

Col. Barr, 6, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. 10, Hon'ble J. Sunkersett, 2, and Mr. Cowasjee Jehangherjee 4.

Upon the second polling the numbers were as under : Colonel Barr 7, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart. 11, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangherjee 4.

Colonel Barr and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., were therefore declared duly elected. The meeting then broke up.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Matters for hearing before a single Judge, this day

(BEFORE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

For Settlement of Issues.

84 Vijpall Shamjee and another *vs.* Gocul Mohowjee and others.

69 Dinshaw Bomanjee and others *vs.* Choonilall Dulchursm.

70 John Smith and others *vs.* Thucker Kessowjee Dewchund.

73 Gopall Ramjee trading, &c. *vs.* Ludah Soonderjee.

57 John Smith and others *vs.* Aboo Baker.

For Final Disposal.

41 Pursadilall Coonjbehar *vs.* Robert Travers.

67 Javier Dyall *vs.* Ruttonjee Cursetjee.

71 Doongersey Vissur and others *vs.* Khimjee Premjee.

72 Tuckeer Mahomed bin Jaffer *vs.* Mirza Gomerbeg.

PLEA SIDE OF THE LATE SUPREME COURT.

40 David Anderson *vs.* James Sigg.

42 Cursetjee Jamsetjee *vs.* Rutton,ee Framjee Wacha.

44 Mooljee Tricumdass *vs.* Khan Mahomed Dalooh.oy

The following cases are to come on before Mr. Justice Couch on Monday the 8th December instant :—

45 Tribvandass Jugjeevondass *vs.* Pestonjee Jehangeer Lomna.

47 Choonilall Dulcharam *vs.* Soonderlall Harjeevan.

51 Manol Musquitta *vs.* Mahomed Syed Rogay.

53 Begumbhoy Premchund *vs.* Toolsook Bhimraz.

55 Shapoorjee Sorabjee *vs.* The Municipal Comissioners.

57 Premabhai Hemabhai *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibhoy.

HIGH COURT.—CROWN SIDE.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1862.

Third Day, Friday, 5th December 1862.

(BEFORE CHIEF JUSTICE SIR M. SAUSSE.)

HIS LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench precisely at ten o'clock, the following gentlemen were empannelled to serve on the

MORNING JURY.

MR. JAMES MURRAY GILLIGAN.—*Foreman.*

Messrs. A. J. Cowan ; C. G. Swanseger ; W. S. Readle ; R. Sims ; G. Smith ; J. L. Lefrendis ; A. F. Houghland ; L. M. Valladores ; Framjee Sorabjee Mamma ; Nanabhoy Bhuskerjee ; Soker Bapoojee.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Chokee Doolub, No. 12 of the calendar, was arraigned on an indictment for criminal breach of trust. Prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Motceram Nundram deposed that he was a peon in the employ of Goculdass Tejpall. He knew the prisoner who is a goldsmith. On the 22nd of September last he went to the prisoner's shop and gave him ten tolas of gold for making a neck chain. Prisoner told witness to call after four days for the chain. Witness accordingly went to the shop on the fourth day and asked for the chain. Prisoner denied having had any gold from witness for making a chain. Witness thereupon complained to the police. The value of the gold was Rs. 160.

Seetaram, a peon in the employ of Dewjee Vurria, stated that he had accompanied the prosecutor when he went to give gold to the prisoner for making a chain. Prisoner took the gold, weighed it, and told prosecutor to call for the chain after four days. After the expiration of four days prosecutor called for the chain, but the prisoner denied having received any gold.

Police Havildar No. 156 remembered the prisoner having been made over to his custody by prosecutor on a charge of cheating him out of ten tolas of gold. Prisoner's shop was searched but no gold was found. There was, however, found in the shop a piece of cloth which prosecutor identified as the one in which the gold had been wrapped up.

Prisoner in defence alleged that the charge was trumped up against him in consequence of the prosecutor being on inimical terms with him.

He was found guilty and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBERY.—Hamet bin Mahomed Ali and Ismail Mahomed, pleaded not guilty to an indictment for robbery.

Sawood Abdool Latif, stated that he was a merchant residing in Mody Khans street. On the 22nd October last at eight o'clock in the evening he was coming to the Fort along the Esplanade. He had a gold watch and chain on his person at the time. As he approached the Bazar Gate, he was followed by the prisoners who pushed him down and assaulted him. The second prisoner snatched the chain from off his neck and ran away, while the first prisoner took the watch from his pocket, but witness held him by the hand and would not allow him to escape. Witness immediately gave an alarm, whereupon one Abbas and a policeman came up and seized the prisoner. When the policeman came the prisoner dropped the watch on the ground, and the policeman picked it up.

The next witness Abbas bin Mahomed not having answered to his name, his recognisances were forfeited.

Police Naique, No. 700, said he heard an alarm on the night of the 22nd October last while on duty at the Bazar Gate. He went up and saw that the prosecutor and one Abbas had hold of the first prisoner. Prosecutor charged prisoner with attempting to rob him of his watch. Witness saw Abbas pick up the watch from the ground, which was afterwards handed to him (witness). The second prisoner was arrested on the 6th November, his house was searched but the chain was not found.

Noor Jan Jassum said he was a horse dealer and knew the prisoners. About a fortnight ago the second prisoner came to him and admitted that he had taken the prosecutor's neck chain. He asked witness to request Sawood to forgive him. Witness had not known prisoner before that.

The first prisoner denied the charge, while the second prisoner called two witnesses to prove an *alibi* that he had gone to a dinner party that night in Bhendy Bazar.

The Jury retired for consultation and returned about twenty minutes afterwards with a verdict of Not Guilty.

The prisoners were accordingly discharged by proclamation.

ATTEMPTING TO CHEAT.—Enlochie Tolentino who pleaded guilty to a charge of attempting to cheat by personation was sentenced to be imprisoned for six months.

NEGLIGENT DRIVING.—Heerjee Nurjee, a hack buggy-driver, pleaded guilty to a charge of driving a vehicle on a public way in a manner so rash and negligent as to endanger human life. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Wittul Jaychund pleaded guilty to a charge of criminal breach of trust in appropriating certain monies of his master Veerchund under whom he was employed as a cashier. He was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

DITTO.—Bhugwan Vujaram also pleaded guilty to a similar charge in appropriating about Rs. 4,000, the property of his master under whom he was employed as a metta. He was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT.—Ramjee Gopal pleaded guilty to charge of theft. He was sentenced to twelve month's rigorous imprisonment.

During the course of the day, the Grand Jury returned true bills in cases Nos. 11, 26, 32, 33, 30, 35, 40, 41, and 42. In No 23 in which James Gow was charged without criminal breach of trust and misappropriation, the bill was ignored.

The Court adjourned at 5-35 P.M.

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INDIAN.

POONA.

BENEVOLENCE OF DAVID SASSOON, ESQ.—This gentleman, who has already enclosed a Jewish burial ground, has now purchased a piece of ground in the Civil Lines, next to the "Oriental Cottage ;" where he has resolved to build a Synagogue, at a cost of fifty thousand rupees, for the benefit of members of his nation, living in or visiting Poona.—*Observer, Dec.* 4.

BENGAL.

It is with no little satisfaction that we find embodied in the Bill now before the Bengal Legislature to regulate inland Coolie emigration, the reforms we urged ten months ago. Not only must the recruiter, who has hitherto belonged to a most unscrupulous class of low natives, take out a license, but he will not be allowed to begin his operations in any district till his license is endorsed by the Magistrate. He must moreover wear a badge to prevent all mistake, and he may be compelled to bring his coolies before the Magistrate, who will satisfy himself of the voluntary character of the engagement and register their names. All the abuses hitherto have occurred previous to the labourers' arrival at the Calcutta depot, and they will now be effectually prevented. At the same time it follows that the Imperial Legislature must adopt similar rules for recruiting coolies intended for the colonies, if the Government of India is not to expose itself to the charge of deliberately encouraging a quasi slavery. If the precautions contemplated by this Bill are absolutely necessary in the case of internal emigration, how much more essential are they when ignorant peasants are deluded into leaving, generally for ever, their native country where their labour is so precious, for far distant colonies subject to a foreign power like France which has not yet ceased to encourage African slavery ? Mr. Beadon is a member of the Imperial Legislature and should at once see to it.—*Friend of India, Nov.* 27.

A SHORT time back a reference was made to government as to whether a man would be punished for sticking needles into himself and dancing before an idol ; and of course the reply was promptly returned that no such interference could be countenanced. The mere question itself is of little consequence, but the fact that any rational man should think it necessary to ask it, seems to us rather remarkable. It is of course a very senseless proceeding, and we should say rather a painful one, unless the man had cork calves and stuck the needles there ; but so long as he does not attempt to stick the needles into anybody else, and does not create a breach of the peace, we cannot see that government has any right to prevent him from making a needle book or pincushion of himself, any more than it could prevent gentlemen from wearing black hats, or ladies from wearing crinolines.

But, in truth, though we are far advanced in the nineteenth century, the right of the government to interfere in matters of religion is altogether misunderstood. As men, we claim the right of refusing to connect ourselves in any way in a religion which we believe to be false ; and accordingly we have very properly disconnected ourselves with any anything appertaining to the religion or the rites of Hindoos or Mussulmans, so long as they do not interfere with peace and order. But having done so much, surely we can cheerfully acknowledge the rights of the natives to follow their own creed, without prying into their pagodas to see whether people stick needles into themselves.

The whole question is admirably put by Whately in the condensed form of a dilemma, which ought to settle the question at once and for ever.

If the obedience due from subjects to rulers extends to religious worship, the ancient Christians are to be censured for refusing to worship the heathen idols.

If this obedience does not extend to religious worship, no man ought to suffer penalties on account of his religion.

But the obedience either does so extend, or it does not.

Therefore either the early Christians are to be censured, or else no man ought to suffer penalties on account of his religion.

This question of self-wounding might be compared with that of fasting and other austerities by which some men have sought to mortify the flesh ; and thus again the right of the individual may be seen to over-ride any claim on the part of the government to interfere. The case of a Suttee is altogether different. There government is bound to interfere, as part of its obligation to protect the lives of its subjects ; just as it is bound to interfere with the outrages committed on supposed witches. But if government goes beyond these limits, it virtually takes upon itself the responsibility of defining what the religious belief of its subjects ought to be, and is just as likely to commit errors only second to those committed by some of the Roman Emperors.—*Englishman, Nov.* 26.

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

CHINA.

GENERAL RESUME.

(*From the Overland China Trade Report, Nov.* 14.)

THIS Report was last issued on the 31st ulto., for transmission per *Orissa* sailed the day following. The news therein communicated may be thus summarised. The revolt of the Mahomedans in Shansi had been put down by an Imperial force. A body of marauders entering Shantung from Honan, had in like manner been routed and driven back, by another Imperial force. Nothing more had transpired in relation to the political movement at Peking which had for its object the overthrow of Prince Kung. The Taipings had not menaced Shanghai during the fortnight. The same disastrous policy which had characterised British diplomacy in the valley of the Yangtsze for the past few years still continued, and two more rebel outposts had been taken and garrisoned by Imperial troops, who had no more means to hold them than they had when all the others which they have lost were placed in their hands. The two places referred to are Fungwin near Ningpo, and Kabding near Shanghai. It was explained that the mode of warfare adopted by Admiral Hope in taking towns which could not be held, and in making a battle field of the vicinity of Shanghai by those successful raids for which he had such a predilection, tended to intensify and prolong the miseries of the struggle, and at the same time taught the Taipings the art of war. It was demonstrated that the Taipings are not the marauders which they are represented to be. It was explained that the only prospect which the sympathisers with, and partisans of, the Imperial cause, had of reauscitating it, was the success of a movement which had been established of drilling and equipping Chinese and Tartar troops in the European mode—and it was argued that the total absence of *esprit de corps* which characterised the Imperial mercenary service, rendered it incapable of achieving the object intended. The news from Japan was singular to a degree—the rumour being to the effect that the Tycoon had applied to the British authorities for assistance to enable him to capture and bring to justice the perpetrators of the late outrage. Cholera was raging fearfully at Yeddo. Cotton was being shipped in quantity to Great Britain.

THE events of the subsequent fortnight have been far from uninteresting or unimportant. No intelligence whatever of a political nature has been received from Peking. The Taiping insurgents have not approached nearer to Shanghai than Kahding, the capture whereof was reported last mail. This place they have menaced in force and will in all probability retake. It turns out that in capturing it the casualties of the allies were as follow :—British 19 killed and wounded, French 5 wounded, disciplined Chinese 14 killed and wounded. This result is of itself in no way serious, but no sooner was the place captured than the cholera broke out in the British force, and by last advices raged violently so much so, that the mortality on board H. M. S. *Euryalus*, (bearing the flag of Admiral Kuper, who with the greater portion of his crew were present at the capture of Kahding) had become so severe, as to dictate the necessity of taking a cruize to sea. This circumstance is highly important as illustrative of the fact, that the available and efficient strength at the disposal of the Imperial government, is actually smaller than it has been for some time, and therefore no tangible hope can be held out that this second capture of Kahding will lead to any other result than that which followed its first capture ; more clearly the repulse has not had the effect of intimidating the Taiping in the least.

In the first place, Sir James Hope's capacity for and love of fighting, are absolutely marvellous, whilst his personal character stands so high, and his activity and determination are so great,—that he may be deemed a host in himself—in fact from the first to the last of these Taiping raids, he has been the very soul of every expedition. Both he, and his flag ship *Impericuse* have been withdrawn from the scene, and Admiral Kuper in the *Euryalus* substituted. The latter is a man of entirely a different stamp, and is understood to entertain such different views of the Taiping question to that which his predecessor has so warmly adopted, that it is considered he will not undertake the responsibility of violating his instructions for the love of fighting, as it would certainly appear that Sir James Hope has been in the habit of doing. In addition to this, the mortality on board the *Euryalus* as mentioned above, disables her. It is true that sepoy troops have arrived from India, but it now appears that the regiments which they came to relieve are returning to India, are not remaining as was supposed.

Should the Taipings, as is very probable, retake Kahding, the effect produced will be disastrous to the Imperial cause. The insurgents will become emboldened by the absence of Admiral Hope and the death of Colonel Ward, and will doubtless harrass the neighbourhood during the winter, causing a recurrence of all that misery and distress which are inseparable from Chinese warfare.

At Ningpo, affairs are in even a worse state. The Taoutai of that place, as usual neglecting to pay the Chinese troops, a body of them proceeded to his Yamun and resorted to force to compel payment. The Taoutai applied for assistance to the British senior naval officer, who sent a force which killed two of the turbulent soldiers—this so incensed a number of the disciplined Chinese, to whom the probability is the two men killed belonged, that they went over in a body to the insurgents. A raid had at the time been arranged, against two of the Taiping outposts ; whether it has been postponed or not, is uncertain.

The drilling and disciplining of Chinese for the Imperial service still continues, the hope of the cause hinging upon the success of the movement. Judging from the material of which the force is composed, and from the fact of there being such an utter want of *esprit de corps* in its ranks, as to necessitate the employment of foreign mercenaries as officers,—this hope is but a slender one. The defection at Ningpo above named is not the only circumstance which during the past fortnight has come to light against this force. After the capture of Kahding, it was Admiral Hope's desire to scour the vicinity for the purpose of destroying any Taiping outposts which might form rallying points after his withdrawal. Such a service required to be promptly performed, and therefore all the available force possible was needed. The Chinese "disciplined troops," it is stated by an eye witness, disbanded themselves and betook to pillage ; not content with this, instead of returning to the ranks they conveyed their booty to their head quarters Singkeang, distant some thirty miles. That they are miserably and irregularly paid is certain—that pillage forms their inducement to serve is equally so—but the assertion that the sole inducement for them to serve is pillage, although probable, has not been proved.

It stands to sense, that such a movement can alone succeed when based upon *amar patria*, and until Chinese of intelligence and respectability can be induced to come forward and qualify themselves to take rank in the service, no good can possibly accrue from it. As matters now work, pillage feeds the cause of both the billeegerents, in so far as native troops are concerned, and if it be supposed that the disciplined Chinese in Imperial employ refrain from those outrages which so invariably characterise Chinese warfare, the impression will be found upon enquiry to be erroneous. It is probable that when foreign troops form a portion of an expedition, that some restraint is enforced upon the Chinese troops which accompany them, but still this outrages do repeatedly occur.

It is argued that the system of Chinese of good repute doing military duty is contrary to the institutions of the people. This argument is certainly erroneous. Yeh's aggressive repellence towards foreigners entirely rested on the "patriotic" feeling on the Cantonese—and after he had succeeded in provoking hostilities, the patriotism he relied upon became so widely evoked, as to cause the withdrawal of the troops to be taken out of the hands of the military, and to be placed under the management of what was called the Fayune committee—that is to say, the leaders of the party known as the Canton braves, who were men of rank and position. How comes it then, that when this foreign drill movement is initiated, it is shunned and despised, and left to be carried out by the outcasts of society, whether nature or foreign ? If the Taipings really were the marauders which it suits Imperial partisans to deem them, surely a feeling of self-protection, to say nothing of patriotism, would induce Chinese of wealth and position to support the only course which can possibly afford relief. It rests not with either the Imperial Government, or with any foreign power to determine the *status* of the Taiping insurgents, but with the Chinese people generally, and when the contrast between the patriotism of the Canton braves when excited against the foreigner, and the present apathy exhibited by the whole nation relative to the Taipings, is duly reflected on, there should be some hesitation in talking sides with the Mandarins, who have been the cause of all the misery. The fact seems to be that the Taipings are bad enough, but are capable of improvement—whilst the Mandarins if not worse, are incapable of improvement, and become the more intolerable from their venal and rapacious practises as the people become the less able to support them.

Putting aside all opinions whatever, and judging from the actual effects of causes ; there are several circumstances which combine to prove that the Taiping rule by no means involves the anarchy and desolution which so much pains are taken to elaborate. In the first place, when the insurgents over-ran the valley of the Yangtsze, they temporarily interrupted the trade in Cotton, which grows in that district in great profusion —in a very short time, however, such arrangements were completed as to cause that trade to recover itself so completely, as that neither the price nor the quantity produced has altered. In the second place, there is the oft-repeated fact of the Silk trade having been entirely in the hands of the insurgents for the past two seasons. In the third place, although it is undoubtedly true that upon the appearance of the Tapings in the province of Keangsoo, the manufacture of Silk for native consumption was stopped, it is no less equally true that latterly this branch of industry has revived to that extent as materially to affect the Shanghai Raw Silk market. Lastly, the crops of grain, in the provinces (which may be said to be entirely in the hands of the Taipings) are so plentiful that Foreign imported Rice can only be sold at a great sacrifice.

There may be, and there doubtless are, other indications besides these to show that latent administrative capacity does exist in the insurgent leaders, and however loose their ideas of *meum* and *tuum* may occasionally be, they are most assuredly out-done by the habitual practise of the Canton customs mercenaries, who are so often by the Chinese in precisely the same light as pirates. That warfare in China, carries with it all conceivable horrors and miseries cannot be denied —that the Taipings are neither worse nor better than either the Imperialists or the French must be admitted. For the allies therefore to convert the vicinity of Shanghai into a permanent battle field, and then to denounce the Taipings as marauders because of the inevitable result, is simply absurd. Shanghai under such circumstances is not the place to judge of them at all.

The incapacity of the Imperial government is too large a theme for the space available in *precis* like the present. One circumstance however should be mentioned, which will tend forcibly to illustrate it. Since the departure of the last mail, the head of one of the leading firms proceeded with a party of friends in a steamer, partly for pleasure, and partly for information, up the Western branch of the Canton river. So easy was the navigation that they penetrated into the adjoining province of Kwangsi, to a point about two hundred and seventy miles from the Bogue. Yet in this magnificent estuary, running as it does through densely populated and highly fertile districts, only two junks were seen during the entire trip. In some parts of this province feud fights having become the order of the day for years, and are carried on with such acrimony that the combatants are absolutely eating each other in other parts, there are bands of marauders, and perhaps Taipings too : in other parts, pirates have the permanent mastery of the water communication—in other parts where revenue can be collected and venality practised, but no where else, are to be found Mandarins. It were folly to expect patriotism under such circumstances.

The Queen's proclamation, in favour of Mr. Lay and Capt. Osborne—whereby those highly-paid functionaries are empowered to enlist foreigners for the Imperial service, is deemed to rescind the promise which was made to Parliament, relative to the limits of British assistance being confined to a radius of thirty miles from all the open ports—and indeed it must be so, unless at that point the British and Imperial troops separate. The effect of the Order in Council is this. An army of ten thousand disciplined Chinese, complete in every respect, is to be raised, and to be officered by Europeans in the same manner that the British sepoy regiments are. Strong inducements are being held out to officers and non-commissioned officers of the British force now here, to join this service, but the success has been but moderate. The object of Admiral Hope's visit to India is said to be, to urge the Earl of Elgin to adopt some steps to induce British officers in India to join this contemplated force.

There is a rumour current to the effect that the Russian fleet now rendezvousing at Nagasaki, will proceed to Shanghai to assist the Imperial cause.

The body of insurgents who by last mail's advices had menaced Hankow, have retired. Otherwise there is no political news from any of the open ports. The course of trade during the fortnight, both in imports, exports, and shipping, has been satisfactory. Considerable purchases of China grown Cotton have been made for shipment to England ; the price has advanced in consequence, and there is a scarcity. Although this argues badly for the extent of the supply, still no conclusion should be drawn until the producing districts have been taxed, nor until time is allowed to make arrangements for additional transit from such districts to Shanghai.

The most important intelligence conveyed this mail refers to Japan, where a most singular revolution, or rather reformation has occurred. The Tycoon, (as him he what he may, has certainly no claims to royalty—nor had he any legal right to consitude the foreign treaties which he did. Some centuries ago it pleased the majority of the feudal nobles to place the Tycoon in a certain extent independent of the Mikado (the Emperor) and they made Yedo the Tycoon's capital by resorting to it themselves, with their prodigious retinues. The Tycoon being put forward to treat with Foreign powers, was simply a piece of diplomatic fraud, which false translations alone in the counterparts of the treaties cover. The majority of the Damios (the feudal nobles) are deeply inimical to Foreign trade on any terms, and have never ceased attempting to put a stop to it, by embroiling the Tycoon with Western powers through the medium of assassination. It is probable that the step now taken was determined on upon the receipt of the advices from the Japanese Ambassadors who lately visited Europe, to the effect that the treaty powers would not waive the right of opening the remaining ports, although as a favour they would postpone the opening.

At all events—the leading Damios have all left Yedo for Miako, the capital of the Mikado. The Tycoon will be left to carry out the treaties as best he may. Yedo will be reduced to a third class city, and the Tycoon's power will be gradually entrenched on, until it shall become a shadow. The Mikado's government will repudiate the treaties *in toto*, and plead that the consitution of the Empire forbids foreign trade. Nothing but coercion (which means war) or an abandonment of treaty rights (which means ejectment) can solve the question.

Rustomjee Burjorjee, the opium swindler, has been committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions to be held next week on three charges. Stealing from a ship, obtaining money under false pretences, and fraud.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR JAMES HOPE, Commander-in-Chief of the British Naval Forces in China and India, takes his departure within a week or two. His successor Vice-Admiral Kuper has arrived, and his flag waves on board the noble ship *Euryalus* in the midst of our shipping in harbour ; while the *Impericuse* is anchored at Woosung, ready at a day's notice to sail for Old England with Admiral Hope ; after an arduous cruise of three years on this hostile and unhealthy coast. At such a time it becomes a duty on our part, as representing the friends of "Law and Order" in Shanghai, to thank him for the prompt measures he took in times of danger to preserve this, the greatest foreign commercial emporium in China, from the rapacious hands of bloodthirsty marauders. It is not our province here to advert to the services he has rendered in previous years, to the cause of foreign interests generally, in maintaining the honour of his country and the supremacy of western civilization over the semi-barbaric civilization of the East : but simply to point out the decisive policy he adopted, on his own responsibility, in repelling the advance of the Taiping hordes on Shanghai during the present year, and which in all probability saved the Settlement from destruction.

When in January last, these desolating bands of lawless Chinese, came within gunshot of this wealthy Settlement—thirsting for blood, rapine, and treasure—he it was who boldy came forward, and with the slender means of warfare at his command, checked the descent of an armed multitude upon us that otherwise might have sacked the richly stored hongs and godowns, and reduced this fin embryo city to ashes. Those of our local readers who were not here at the beginning of the year, and who see the fortifications and military posts which now form our defences, may doubt these premises ; but had they seen our utter defencelessness then, they would marvel how we escaped capture by the Taipings. Excepting a few wicker gates erected at the expense of the Chinese, the numerous approaches by land and water were without a barrier ; and all the military we had to defend miles of country, was one regiment of Punjab Native Infantry ; with a half-battery of dismounted Artillery, posted two miles away from the place. Add to this the ascertained fact, that there were thousands of spies and sympathisers with the rebels among the native population, to say nothing of renegade foreign traders, who would have welcomed them with open arms for the love of filthy lucre, and it will be seen that we were in a very vulnerable state of defence ; so that a determined body of five or six thousand Taipings could have captured the city and settlement.

Well do we remember the time when the cry reached us in the dead of winter, "The Changmaous ! the Changmaous ! They come ! they come !"—when the smoke by day, and the fire by night, skirted the western horizon—when timid natives were struck dumb with fear, or ran wildly about not knowing what to do—when crowds of terror stricken fugitives rushed into the Settlement for safety—when staid wealthy foreign merchants deemed it prudent to arm themselves for the protection of life and property—when consternation filled the hearts of every thinking member of this community—well do we remember the feeling of confidence that existed when it was known that Admiral Hope had determined at all hazards to protect the place ; and forthwith sent out his gallant marines and blue jackets from day to day, attacking the enemy at so many points that they believed the force to be considerably stronger that it was, which caused them to retire to a greater distance than they would (otherwise have done) giving our civil and military authorities time to erect proper defences.

Even then vacillating counsels were urged by some, who would fain have parleyed with the Taipings, and yielded up the Chinese city to their clutches ; but the bold manly policy of Admiral Hope, with the co-operation of the late lamented Admiral Protet, saved that strong hold, which, once in the possession of the enemy would continually overawe the Settlement. Not content with the reports of his brave officers, he personally reconnoitred the environs of Shanghai in all directions, in order to ascertain the tactics of the enemy. These he soon found out to be the investment of the city and Settlement. At every point of the compass where a town or city lay, it was in possession of the Taipings, and a cordon of fortified posts encircled us. So confident was the enemy of his advantages, and the weakness of our garrison, that he had the audacity to announce that we should be starved into submission. But Admiral Hope had sent for reinforcements, which came in time to give these braggadocio blasphemers, a wholesome castigation.

From that time to the present, nine months have elapsed, and various have been the encounters between the British forces and the Taipings ; and wherever there was counsel required, his decisive measures and prompt actions were at hand ; while at the risk of his life, he was always among the foremost in the field. Even now, as we write, he is the working genius of the largest expedition that has ever marched against the Taipings near Shanghai. May he return in safety, is our fervent wish, and carry with him fresh laurels to his native land ; where already he has received the approbation of his Queen and Government for the policy he has pursued, and from his fellow-countrymen for his brave and generous endeavours to banish the evils which oppress the people of this distracted land. In all that he has done, we have no doubt but he considers it only his duty, and therein lies his reward ; and probably he would deem any public demonstration of thanks from this community as out of place. In the absence of such an expression of public opinion, we will but pardoned the temerity on the occasion, of thanking him on behalf of our fellow-residents of all nations, for the noble services he has rendered Shanghai.—*North China Herald, Oct.* 25.

IMPORTS.

OPIUM.—The supplies have been per steamer *Thunder* 1,067 chests Bengal drug, and per steamer *Columbian* 817 chests Malwa.

Patna.—The market for this drug has fluctuated but very little since last report, owing to a very moderate stock and lack of Chinese demand, but on the arrival of the *Thunder* on the morning of the 12th bringing at the same time the news of the small supply of *Malwa* by the mail steamer *Columbian*, the gamblers were encouraged to enter the market to buy, though, on the same morning sales were reported to have been made as low as $712½, but it rallied again immediately and closed that evening at $727½, opening on the following morning at $730 with a gradual advance of about $15 to $20 per chest. The Chinese buy but very little, and that only for their immediate wants, and it is not to be expected that the present rates will keep up very long ; a full supply of *Malwa* by the next steamer, is likely to have an injurious effect on this drug. The stock at present is not much and in the event of any Chinese demand hereafter prices may in all probability improve a little until the next supply comes on. The *Riever* is the steamer expected from the 11th sales on or about the 5th proximo.

Benares.—The demand has been slack owing to the same reason as that given for *Patna*. Rates remaining much about the same as last quoted, until the 12th when a corresponding effect took place and sales were made at $700 to $715 with a further advance of about $15 per chest on the next day. Any reduction on present prices need hardly be expected ; the chances are more in favour of a change for the better.

Malwa.—Has been in fair request, rates gradually advancing from $705 to $720, for first quality to the 12th of which the market appears to have been quite bare. It has since then advanced by about $30 owing to much smaller supply brought on by the *Columbian* than was expected. First class drug still continues to be wanted, and inferior description is also being slowly moved off : of this even there is not much left.

The following is the course of the Opium for the past fortnight :—

Date		*Patna.*		*Benares.*		*Malwa.*	
Nov.	1	727½	to 732½	690	to 695	705	to 710
,,	2	732½	735	695	697½	705	707½
,,	3	735	737½	700	705	710	715
,,	4	737½	732½	695	700	715	720
,,	5	730	735	690	695	715	720
,,	6	730	732½	692½	695	715	720
,,	7	735	727½	690	695	715	720
,,	8	725	727½	692½	695	720	...
,,	9	725	727½	692½	695	720	...
,,	10	725	727½	695	697½	720	...
,,	11	725	727½	695	697½	715	720
,,	12	712½	727½	700	715	715	720
,,	13	725	727½	735	730	745	750
,,	14	735	737½	735	737½	745	750

SHANGHAI.—*Malwa*—The price of this article has remained in the same state as reported last mail, say, Tls. 580 to 590, since which the steamer *Ly-ee-moon* brought up the cargo of steamer *Indore*, from Hongkong, say, about 900 chests, followed by the mail steamer with fresh supply of about 700 chests, which caused the brokers to purchase dr

wives and children in Yedo, and not permitting them to leave the city. By making them thus spend their money in travelling to and fro, in keeping up large establishments, and in making presents to himself.

The fifth object he attained by extending the powers of an office originally intended for the administration of the Government of the Hatchisin or eight provinces near Musasi—the Kwanray—calling it the Gorogio; by denying to the higher Daimios upon whom he had conferred wealth the acquisition of political power through office. By giving office and political power into the hands of the lower Daimios, whose interest he secured by making them removable at his pleasure. Perhaps to these may be added the edict by which he expelled foreigners from the Empire and excommunicated those of his own countrymen who left it. By these and other more minute laws, all of which give a very exalted idea of his ability as an administrative statesman he has conferred on Japan for 260 years the blessings of a continued unbroken peace.

The first communication with European nations was at the most eventful period of Japanese history, the time of Nobonanga, who hated the Buddhists, of Taiko-sama, and of Ieyeas. The second opening up of communications has again taken place at an eventful period. The progress of the change which we now relate has been going on now for some years. There has been gaining ground among the Daimios a feeling of dissatisfaction at the residence in Yedo, and a failing in vigour of the power of the Tycoon's Government. There has also been gaining ground a desire in the Emperor's Court to restore the old state of things, and to make Miako, as of old, the metropolis of the Empire.

It was, therefore, with no small surprise and dismay that the populace of Yedo learned this week that henceforth the highest Daimios are only to visit Yedo once in seven years, and then only for 100 days; at a time: the second class once in three years only, and them for 100 days while the third are to remain as at present: but in their case, as in all the others their wives and families are no longer to remain in Yedo as hostages, but are to return and to remain in the provinces. This change, it will be seen at a glance, is a great diminution of the splendour of the Tycoon's position. That these highest Daimois seven years hence will think of visiting Yedo for 100 days no one will be simple enough to believe, or that the second class will return is exceedingly doubtful. Thus shorn of its jewels the crown of the Tycoonship becomes that of Head of the lower Daimios only. The seat of power will probably in no long time be removed to Miako.

For some days past it is said that the populace of Yedo has been very much excited on the subject. The artificial nature of the greatness of this city is such that in a moment it might be swept away, and that moment seems now to have arrived. The people at once recognized the peculiarities of their position and besieged the gates of the City Governor. The city is supported by these Daimios and their retainers. Previous to the transference of the Tycoon's Court, the place, though exceedingly well adapted for trade —on a fine bay, at the mouth of a large river, was nothing more than a few streets and a Daimios castle. The only chance for them now is that foreign trade be allowed to go on in the city. Perhaps this may be intended to be offered as the price if the Government has received, intelligence of an unwillingness on the part of the Dutch Government to give up its treaty rights. The removal of the women and children does away with the necessity for officers at Hakonay and other gates where they have hitherto been stationed to prevent their passing. What is the origin of this step we do not know—but as the opinion of a native (we give it for what it is worth) it is preparatory to war. The fear of an attack or bombardment of the city, or the intention of commencing on their side, may be the real reason. Nothing shows more than this that the Daimio power is preponderating in Yedo over the Tycoon power, in fact at the present moment the Tycoon is a cypher. Supplied with everything to gratify his passions, and deprived of any instruction to tutor him or discipline his mind, he is kept in a state of confinement till his brain is addled. Married at 18, about nine months ago—with his wife now enceinte he has been given since then two other wives, daughter of Hattamoto's. Thus kept in ignorance of what is going on, the Daimios are left to arrange matters as they please. Who the originator of the above changes is, we have not heard, but we should think that the meeting of men like Ohara-Setsuma's father and Mowori, with Matz Daira Etzizen no-Kami, as Regent, was very likely to produce such fruits. The first is a Koongay, from Miako, a clever intriguing man, who thinking he had no prospect of succeeding to the family title spent his younger days in the offices at Yedo, and is too familiar with their mucking for the taste of the holders. The second we all know to be the unscrupulous, ambitious murderer Shimadzoo Saburo. The third was the son or a Hattamoto, and adopted by the weak Daimioo, generally known as Matz Daira Daiza no-Daiboo, perhaps the cleverest and most business-like man of his class.

The fourth, a clever old man, whose hobby is economy, who was degraded by the late Regent, although the attainder was removed he could not by law regain his estates. He is now Regent, and his political views are said to be much more what we should call 'liberal,' or even radical, than is consistent with the views of two-sworded-ism. It was the interest of the first, as Envoy of Mikado, that power should return to Miako. It was the desire, as well as the interest of the second and third that they should remain in their extensive territories as Lords or petty Kings; and it was probably the hope of the fourth that he would thereby remove from Yedo troublesome members of the Kokoshioo who wish to have too much to do with political matters. We do not know whether any arrangement has been made as to the Kokoshioo or first class Daimios meeting for carrying on their share of the legislation.

We have heard further of some sumptuary laws about dress, which have been enacted by the Regent, and his wish to renew an old edict of twenty-three years ago compelling every one to live in the most economical way possible. Fine houses, matting, silk-dresses, ornaments, &c. all being interdicted. We fear that in the present state of feeling he will find it difficult to make the people of Yedo agree to his way of thinking. It seems more likely that some popular outbreak may take place which may prove the spark to light up a civil war.

The return of the ladies was to commence today, as we understand, and already the Daimios are breaking up their establishments at Yedo.

We have heard it stated, as a rumour, in addition to the above, but of this there is no certainty, that the Tycoon is to visit the Emperor (probably by land, as there is a difficulty about getting a steamer,) that he is then to visit Osaka where it is likely he will remain. He will be requested to abdicate, and another, probably Satsbashi, of the Mise line, will take his place as Tycoon at Yedo.

No doubt if the Tycoon was a man of powerful and vigorous mind he might still retain his grasp of power, but under the circumstances, the influence of those about a young man for evil in such a court—the growing venality of the Gorogio and high officers—peculation everywhere—denote that, brilliant and successful as Iyeyas' constitution has been, it has something inherently weak, and that even if the advent of foreigners had not given it a blow for which it was not prepared, it would before long, spontaneously have crumbled down.

In these changes there is matter for the consideration of the Foreign Powers.

So far as we can judge Miako seems to be the proper place for Foreign Ministers, and direct communication with the Emperor, the only becoming or dignified mode. It would be well for them to be there before the Daimio influence has gained strength and before the opposition of bodies of military men now resident there shall have been concentrated.

As an evidence of the reviving influence of party, and the complete overthrow of the late Regent's associates, we learn that during the last few days the late Prince of Mito, who was degraded by the Regent and confined to his house where he died last year, has been advanced to higher honor. The Emperor has sent up to Yedo a rescript, in which he laments the death and details the services of the late Prince, and says that now he discovers that he was 10,000 times in advance of any of his countrymen. He therefore confers on him, who died a Chinanagoong of the III. rank—the rank of Dainagoong and II. rank, which the Gorogio is ordered to communicate to the deceased nobleman for the gratification of his soul.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF THE REGENT.

Since the above was in type we have heard a report from Yedo to the effect that the present Regent, formerly Matadaira Etzizen no-Kami now known as "Sosayee" or "Sodangaite" has been assassinated by his head retainer or Karoroo; and that the assassin immediately after the committal of the deed performed the Hari-kiri. We do not vouch for the accuracy of the statement, and shall probably not learn the truth for some days, even if the report turn out to be correct.

H. I. M. Corvette *Duplex* brings no intelligence from the Inochoce, where she reports all quiet. The Vice Admiral *Koopman* is still there.—*Daily Press.*

The following extracts taken from the bulletin issued prior to the occurrence of the above, important political event may tend to throw some light upon this manifestation of the singular

"TAE GOROGIO."

YOKOHAMA JAPAN, *4th October*, 1862.

NEARLY a month has passed since the "Tokido outrage. The excitement so strongly evinced at first has calmed down. There has been time for reflection which has resolved itself in a settled conviction of the perfidy of the Japanese Government—Imperial and Feudal!!!

We are led to believe that our respective Ministers do not sympathise with us in our conclusion. This is accounted for in the skill evinced by the "Gorogio" in diplomacy. A murder is committed. A lady barely escapes with life, perhaps never to recover from its effects. Two gentlemen seriously wounded.

The Minister fully sensible of the terrible outrage demand an interview with the "Gorogio;" they repair to the "Castle."

They are met by the "Gorogio" in the most courteous manner the greatest sympathy is expressed by the "Governors" they listen with respectful attention to the solemn and earnest protest. They acknowledge the justices of the complaints. Then in the blandest manner possible to assume, with grief depicted in their faces. Promise to use every effort to bring the assassins to justice, hint at pecuniary satisfaction, admit that the Satz-su-ma has some very bad men in his train who deserve condign punishment, entreat the Ministers to exercise their good office with their respective governments to take a charitable view of the late murder as they have done on so many previous occasions, when subjects were assassinated in cold blood without the opportunity given for self-defence. Tea is drank, civilities interchanged, the Conference is ended. The Ministers depart overwhelmed with the politeness and sincerity of the "Gorogio."

The audience over, the Japanese "Governors" no doubt congratulate each other on their complete success in hood-winking the representatives of the "Treaty Powers:" who can doubt that the Japanese are the greatest diplomatists in the world.

This farce has been played over and over again every concession is followed up by more assassinations.

How the Treaty Powers can place the least reliance in a people who have acted so perfidiously is marvellous, with the ghosts of the murdered staring them in the face,—victim after victim has been sacrificed to Japanese duplicity. It is to be hoped that England will at length be aroused to avenge the murder of so many of her subjects and send over a fleet and troops to punish these assassins wherever they may seek protection. The Imperial Government can do nothing in the matter; the party implicated in these attacks are too powerful to be reached by the "Tycoon."

They must be dealt within their own Provinces. There is no other means of stopping the cruel slaughter of Foreigners.

MADAGASCAR.

A LETTER from Madagascar, published in the Mauritius papers, states that Manchester has not been slow in taking advantage of the new order of things in the former Island. A young Englishman having arrived there with the object of establishing direct commercial relations between Madagascar and Manchester on his way to the capital, his baggage, (and we suppose his patterns,) was lost by the bearer in charge of it, who reported it, had been stolen by a runaway slave. The government gave the Englishman the authority to thrash him until he produced the lost baggage, or to sell him into slavery, the proceeds to replace the value of the stolen articles. The latter did not take advantage of this barbaric justice. The writer of the letter says, the moral to be derived from this story is "that travellers should not lose sight of their baggage." We should think this is the first time a Manchester traveller ever did.—*Englishman, Nov. 27.*

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